



VOL. VI. NO. 42.]

THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$2 per year in advance. No paper shall unless the money amounting thereto be sent, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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Subscribers paying their paper with over-month are advised that if their subscription has expired, and no notice given within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

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The Times is a weekly paper for advertising. None but advertising men will be admitted. The following is our present scale of rates:

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one column and seven-eighths.....	85 cent
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Especial Notices a third higher.

WRITING FOR THE TIMES.

SING TO ME.

BY ANNA M. BATES.

Sing to me a pleasant strain,
Or a sweetly mournful lay,
For there lies a hidden pain
Buried in my heart to day;
Wailing winds in leafless trees
Mark a melancholy time,
But O do not sing of these,
But of Summer and of June.

Tell me of the pure starlights,
When the breeze is wide awake,
Making ballads in the trees—
Touching every pendant bough;
Tell me how the king cups glow
Golden yellow by the spring,
Tell me how the waters flow,
How the loud larks soar and sing.

Paint the pleasant wilds we had
In the woods where every tree
With fantastick mosses clad
Wave I phantom drapery
And the shadowy hemlock glen
Where the biles lit the damp,
Holding up on flexible stem
Every one an ivy lump.

Sing to me, yes sing to me,
Of the sunset rich and grand
That we saw one summer night
Like some fair enchanted land
With the wild bee sounding home
Drowsy to his honest cell
And the dew up on the bloom,
Dear one! you remember well!

MEDITATION.

Concluded.

Sec. 62. Each officer attending as a member of courts martial, court of inquiry, or military board, shall receive three dollars per day, for every day he shall attend, and ten cents for every mile he shall necessarily travel, in going to and returning from the place appointed for the meeting of the court. The judge advocate shall receive for his services five dollars per day which shall be in full compensation for all services in preparing papers before and making copies after trial, inquiry or investigation. The provost marshal shall receive two dollars per day. The orderly appointed to summon the court and witnesses shall receive ten cents per mile for every mile he shall necessarily travel in performing such duty, and one dollar per day for his attendance in the court. The witnesses attending the court shall receive the same compensation and mileage as allowed to witnesses attending the Superior Courts of law. Fees for subpoenas and

GREENSBORO, N. C., OCTOBER 19, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 297]

service of them shall be the same as in civil cases. All compensation to the court and its officers and other incidental expenses, shall be certified to the adjutant general by the judge advocate of the court, if any shall be held, or if not, by my three officers summoned to attend as aforesaid; and shall be paid out of the contingent fund, except only that the expense of more than three witnesses to the same fact shall be paid by the party at whose instance they attend.

Sec. 63. Every officer commanding a regiment or corps in actual service, may appoint in his own regiment or corps, a court martial to consist of three commissioned officers, for the trial and punishment of any non-commissioned officers, musicians or private retro, or all offences belonging to capital. Each court shall be governed by the rules which govern similar courts of inquiry of the Confederate States. The proceedings of such court shall be submitted to the officer ordering the same for his revision and decision, and said officer may pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by said court to be inflicted. If the accused think himself aggrieved by the decision of any such court, he may appeal to a general court martial, which shall be detailed for that purpose, when a new trial shall be had, and the proceedings shall be the same as in other cases tried by general courts martial.

Sec. 64. In the trial of any case before a court martial, the court shall proceed, unless otherwise and specially provided by law, according to the rules and articles of war, as established by Congress, and according to the practice and laws which govern such cases in the army of the Confederate States.

Sec. 65. All fines collected through the adjutant general shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and all fines imposed by a court martial shall be paid into the hands of the presiding officer of the court martial, for which the execution may issue, and to be disposed of by the court martial for the benefit of the regiment or company for which said court martial may have been held.

Sec. 66. The commander-in-chief, when in his opinion it is necessary, may call boards of officers for settling military questions, or for other purposes relative to good order and discipline.

Sec. 67. Courts of inquiry shall be ordered only by the commander-in-chief, and will be organized in like manner as courts martial, and under the same regulations; may examine into the nature of a transaction, imputation, or accusation, made against any officer by an inferior. Vacancies shall be filled as in courts martial. The judge advocate shall administer to each of the officers composing a court of inquiry, the following oath, viz: "You shall well and truly examine and enquire, according to your evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward: 'So help you God.' After which the president shall administer to the judge advocate or recorder, the following oath: "You, A. B., do swear that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court, and the evidence to be given in the cause in hearing: 'So help you God.'

Sec. 68. That whenever the Governor of this State shall receive from the President of the Confederate States a requisition for troops from this State, or whenever the opinion of the Governor, the public safety shall require a resort to the provisions of this section, he shall issue his proclamation declaring how many men are required to be raised from each regiment of the State, taking into consideration the number each regiment shall have theretofore furnished, and upon the proclamation

of the Governor, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each regiment to assemble within thirty days, upon the regimental muster ground, all of his command, and make a call for volunteers pursuant to, and in accordance with the said proclamation, and if any regiment in the State by him in companies or in less than a company, if he shall deem the same expedient, and when so accepted they shall be deemed in the service of the State, shall be subject to the orders of their superior officers and to the rules and articles of war adopted by the government of the Confederate States; and when received in numbers less than a company, they may be consolidated as to form companies, and shall be paid from the date at which they were accepted.

Sec. 69. When any such company is formed or formed it may proceed to elect its commissioned officers, and in this net provides for the militia, and the persons so elected shall be commissioned by the Governor. And the Governor shall have power to organize such companies into regiments, the commissioned officers of which shall then be entitled to elect their field officers, who shall then be commissioned accordingly; and such staff officers as may be requisite for any such regiment, and which are not by the laws of the Confederate States to be appointed from the line thereof, together with one chaplain for each, shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Confederate Government, if it retains the right to appoint the same.

Sec. 70. That upon any call upon the drafted militia, it shall be lawful for the Governor to command any of the company officers, not volunteers, to make up a company of the same and lead them into the service.

Sec. 71. That during the existing war with the United States or any further war, the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized to keep in the service of the Confederate States, thirty regiments of soldiers, or so many as may be required by that government. Each regiment which has not been already organized shall conform its organization in all respects to the rules and regulations of the Confederate States, as to the number and kind of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates which it may contain; and the Governor shall have power, when the same is practicable and deemed expedient by him, to cause the organization of other regiments and corps already in the field, or in process of organization, to conform to the said rules. That the said additional regiments shall be composed of infantry, riflemen or artillerists as the Governor may determine, and he shall have power to cause the same to be armed and equipped and also supplied, until he shall deem them prepared to enter the service of the Confederate States, and shall then tender them for such service; and all sums of money necessary for that purpose, he shall have power to draw from the public treasury: *Provided*, It shall be the duty of the Governor to make arrangements at the earliest practicable day, with the Confederate States of America to arm, equip and sustain such troops as may be raised for the service of the said Confederate States while being organized for such service, at the expense of the said Confederate States, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for the Confederate army: *Provided*, further, That the troops known as "State Troops" shall be numbered as a separate corps, and from one up successively according to the date of the organization of each regiment, and the troops known as "Volunteers" shall be numbered in like manner as a separate corps.

Sec. 72. Said troops shall be raised by voluntary enlistment either for the war or for terms of not less than twelve months, to such officers, drill masters, agents, &c., to begin from the date of the election of

the secession to establish for troops, as in his judgment may be needed, who shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by him, and whose appointments shall cease when in his opinion their service can be dispensed with; and he may also, when he deems it necessary, appoint in the same way drill masters for regiments, &c., going out of the State.

Sec. 73. All military officers having the charge of money or property belonging to the State shall make a quarterly return of the same to the adjutant general, in such form as he may prescribe and also any other returns or reports which he may require; which returns shall be carefully examined by him and the accounts passed upon and adjusted for settlement, and any balances due to such officer shall be paid to him at the treasury upon the warrant of the Governor, and any sum due to the State shall be promptly paid into the treasury. All said returns shall be made within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter, and any officer failing to make the same in one month after the expiration of such quarter, or to settle up his accounts when required to do so and pay any balance due by him on account for any property for which he ought to account, shall be dismissed by the Governor unless sufficient excuse is rendered for such failure or default.

Sec. 74. When any such company is organized or formed it may proceed to elect its commissioned officers, and in this net provides for the militia, and the persons so elected shall be commissioned by the Governor. And the Governor shall have power to organize such companies into regiments, the commissioned officers of which shall then be entitled to elect their field officers, who shall then be commissioned accordingly; and such staff officers as may be requisite for any such regiment, and which are not by the laws of the Confederate States to be appointed from the line thereof, together with one chaplain for each, shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Confederate Government, if it retains the right to appoint the same.

Sec. 75. Should the number of troops herein provided be less than the quota of this State in any force called for by the Confederate Government, the Governor is then authorized and required to raise such additional force in the same manner as is herein provided, and should the number of volunteers offering be inadequate to that purpose he is hereby empowered to cause a draft to be made from the militia to make up such deficiency in such manner as is herein provided.

Sec. 76. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers for the war shall receive from the State, when mustered into service, a bounty of fifteen dollars, and those for a shorter period a bounty of ten dollars, over and above their outfit for service, but the regular pay of all officers and soldiers shall be supplied by the Confederate Government, unless where they are retained in the service of the State, in which case they shall be paid by the State, and in like amount; and as the Confederate Government pays to each soldier a fixed amount *per annum* in *cost* of clothing, the Governor, by the assent of said government, is hereby authorized to receive the amount thus allowed, if practicable, and to pay the same into the public treasury, to the end that the same may be expended under his direction in providing suitable clothing for said troops, together with such additional sum as may be needed to supply the same.

Sec. 77. The Governor is hereby empowered to give temporary appointments to such officers, drill masters, agents, &c., to begin from the date of the election of

the several camps which it may be

made by the Confederate Government and not by the State. And the Governor shall also have power to appoint such post surgeons and assistants as may be deemed necessary at military hospitals, encampments or places of rendezvous for troops while in the State; all such appointments to be of a temporary character, and subject to be dispensed with by the Governor, whenever in his opinion the services of any such are no longer needed; but while in service they shall be paid the same salary as similar officers are paid in the service of the Confederate States.

Sec. 83. That in order to promote a proper military spirit and pride, each regiment or corps now in service or hereafter called into the service, shall be allowed to place upon its colors the name of each battle in which it may have been present and under fire.

Sec. 84. It shall be the duty of the Governor to dispose of any property of this State promised or on hand for defense of the same, or which may hereafter be on hand, whenever the same shall in his opinion, be no longer needed, either by sale to the Confederate Government or to others, and the proceeds thereof shall be placed in the public treasury.

Sec. 85. If the Confederate Government shall fail to provide for the defense of this State, and especially of its coast defences, the Governor shall continue to provide for the same, and shall have power to keep in the service of the State such of the troops herein provided, for as in his opinion are necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 86. That in addition to the troops herein provided, there shall be raised eight regiments of volunteers as herein provided, as a reserve, to be commanded by one major-general and two brigadier-generals, should the Governor choose so to direct, said regiments to be placed at ease to suitable camps for instruction, to be furnished a hat or cap, a pair of pants, shoes and blanket, and be kept in camp three months. Each non-commissioned officer or soldier to be paid ten dollars when his regiment is formed, should additional troops be required by the Confederate State, these shall be transferred as already directed for the thirty regiments, and the money paid them shall be charged against their bounty, and a new reserve of eight regiments be at once organized, and so on till a reserve of eight regiments, raised by draft if necessary, shall be left in the State, with three months' instruction in camp. They shall then be dismissed to their homes with half pay from the time of their enrollment, and a hat or cap, coat, pants, shoes and blanket. They shall be subject to the call of the Governor for any service during the time for which they are enrolled, and when called out, shall present themselves with the clothing above named.

Provided, however, That the power granted in this section shall only be exercised in case of war, insurrection or threatened invasion.

Sec. 87. There shall be organized a regiment of artillery in the militia of the State, which shall consist of such companies as may now or hereafter be raised in the several counties of the State, not to exceed ten in number, to include both horse and foot artillery. The field officers shall be elected as the officers of other regiments, and the regiments shall be under like command and control as other regiments.

Sec. 88. Any citizen may form volunteer companies, with the number of officers, non-commissioned officers privates, &c., fixed in this bill, and form a part of the militia regiment in any county and be governed by their own by-laws not inconsistent with this act.

Sec. 89. That upon the delivery of arms to any company of militia or volunteers, it shall be the duty of the commandant of the regiment delivering the same to take a receipt describing the arms from the captains of said companies, and the captains shall take such a receipt from each of the men receiving arms, all of which receipts shall be returned to the clerk of the county court, and the receipts taken and filed, shall relieve said commandant and captain from the responsibility: **Provided,** That it shall be the duty of the commandant of each company to require the arms thus delivered to the men to be exhibited at each drill, and if the arms are not so exhibited, or the said commandant shall have reason to believe said arms to be lost or disposed of unlawfully, he shall at once make the same known to the county attorney, who, upon notice issued against the person destroying or unlawfully disposing of his arms, shall recover a judgment for the full value of said arms, with costs.

Sec. 90. That it shall be the duty of any one of the field officers of a regiment, or the oldest captain, should there be no field officer, upon complaint on oath made by any responsible person, that there are unlawful assemblies within his command, or danger of insubordination among slaves to detail a military patrol, designating their duties, and requiring the officer commanding the said patrol to report to him how he has discharged his duty; and the said patrol shall deliver all persons detected in the violation of the law to the civil magistrates for examination of the charges made against them.

Sec. 91. Should any doubt arise under this act, as to its meaning or intention or should any question arise not covered by

this law, the Governor is authorized to decide any and all such questions according to the laws, articles of war and regulations of the Confederate States, and where they do not apply, according to its judgement; and any such decision announced in general orders shall have all the force of the law, until repealed by law.

Sec. 92. Any commissions new or that may be recorded in the office of the adjutant-general shall be in force, and no others under this act, although the numbers of the regiment may have been changed by this act. All process directed to be issued by this act shall be issued in the name of the State.

Sec. 93. That upon the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general to cause to be printed twelve hundred copies of this act, and have the same distributed among the militia officers of the State.

Sec. 94. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall remain in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Ratified three times and ratified in General Assembly this 23d day of September, A. D. 1861.

N. N. FLIMING, S. H. C.
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

From the Spirit of the Age.
The State of Franklin.

If the American mind will discontinue for awhile, the unusual study of present social phenomena, a brief history of this ancient sovereignty may not be devoid of interest. Franklin gave it existence, the triumph of reason caused its decline, and patriots heralded its fall. At the close of the Revolutionary war the United States was involved in heavy responsibilities, and it was necessary to devise some means by which this large debt would be liquidated. Congress solicited the States owning vacant lands to throw them into a common stock to pay this debt. The request was not disregarded by North Carolina, for in 1783 the General Assembly ceded her western lands and authorized her delegation in Congress to execute a deed, provided Congress would accept this offer within two years. The pioneers of the west, having experienced many misfortunes and hardships, discovered in the act of 1784 much to encourage; and on the 23d of August, 1784, a Convention assembled at Jonesboro', electing John Sevier, President. "They resolved that a person be despatched to Congress to press the acceptance of the act of North Carolina, and adjourned to meet again at the Court House in Washington county, on the sixteenth of September, in the same year. The General Assembly of North Carolina met at Newbern on the 23d of October, 1784, and repealed the act of dissolution, in consequence of which the Convention at Jonesboro' broke up in confusion."

Sec. 87. There shall be organized a regiment of artillery in the militia of the State, which shall consist of such companies as may now or hereafter be raised in the several counties of the State, not to exceed ten in number, to include both horse and foot artillery. The field officers shall be elected as the officers of other regiments, and the regiments shall be under like command and control as other regiments.

Sec. 88. Any citizen may form volunteer companies, with the number of officers, non-commissioned officers privates, &c., fixed in this bill, and form a part of the militia regiment in any county and be governed by their own by-laws not inconsistent with this act.

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Sec. 90. That it shall be the duty of any one of the field officers of a regiment, or the oldest captain, should there be no field officer, upon complaint on oath made by any responsible person, that there are unlawful assemblies within his command, or danger of insubordination among slaves to detail a military patrol, designating their duties, and requiring the officer commanding the said patrol to report to him how he has discharged his duty; and the said patrol shall deliver all persons detected in the violation of the law to the civil magistrates for examination of the charges made against them.

Sec. 91. Should any doubt arise under

this law, they might be assured that the spirit of North Carolina was not so dampened, or her resources so exhausted, that means, even to blood, would be resorted to, to reclaim her refractory citizens and preserve her dignity and honor."

This advice was disregarded; new counties were erected; taxes levied; money appropriated; treaties formed with the Indians, and all the powers and prerogatives of a sovereign State were exercised, notwithstanding John Sevier, their Governor, "had informed them that their grievances were redressed, and advised them to cease all efforts to separate from North Carolina, but remain firm and faithful to her laws."

Their history is but another proof that revolutions take no backward step. William Cocke was elected to represent their case to the Congress of the United States. The imposing parade of office, the host of new officers and their dignities and powers, were formidable obstacles to the restoration of the rule of North Carolina.

But it was ere long discovered that the treasury was empty and that some plan must be devised to pay this host of officers. Taxes were to be paid in the circulating medium of Frankland, such as they had, viz.:—Good flax linen, ten bushels of, at three shillings and six pence per yard; good clean beaver skins, six shilling each; raccoon and fox skins at one shilling and three pence; deer skins, six shillings; bacon at six pence per pound; good whiskey at two shillings and sixpence a gallon. This system of taxation was referred to in Congress, at the expense of the State of Frankland, by the Hon. Daniel Webster, who stated that the salaries of the Governor and Judges were paid in fox skins, and the fees of the sheriff and constables in mink skins, and they were compelled to receive the skins at the established price. But, strange to relate, that even this currency was unfeared by seeing rebecca ticks, toposum-skins, they being worthless and abundant, and raccoon-skins being valued by law at one shilling and three pence.

But we should remember that public opinion was very much divided between the friends of the new State and the adherents to the State of North Carolina. The loyal and patriotic citizens of every portion of the State much regretting this revolt, the result of misguided reason and personal ambition, declared through their delegates at Newbern, assembled in November, 1785, a willingness to "lend a helping hand to the conduct of Frankland, provided they returned to their allegiance and sent members to the General Assembly of North Carolina, and also appointed civil and military officers to support those already appointed." The year 1786 presented a strange state of affairs; two empires existing at the same time over the same territory; courts were held and military officers appointed by both governments to exercise the same powers. John Tipton headed the North Carolina, and John Sevier the Frankland party. Courts, under the authority of the respective States, were held within ten miles of each other. The papers of the respective courts were destroyed; Tipton and Sevier fought and fought battles were frequent among their adherents. The application of Governor Sevier to Dr. Franklin for aid was refused. Fortunately for North Carolina, Sevier realized with painful truth the fable of Gray:

"The child who many fathers share,
Hath rarely known a father's care;
And no who on many doth depend,
Will rarely ever find a friend."

The Legislature of Frankland assembled for the last time at Greenville, in September, 1787, and the authority of North Carolina was acknowledged in the same year.

Thus has the history of this ancient sovereignty been briefly noticed, containing an example worthy the attention of those who are disposed to disbelieve the popular voice of their States; for since human nature has been the same in every age, like influences will be attended with like results, and their history will be as inglorious as that of Frankland.—The history of most nations contains much to interest and amuse. Gibbon's History of Rome is as it were an intellectual bridge, connecting ancient and modern periods, contrasting them, presenting their respective errors and im-

provements. Herodotus and Thucydides have not thought the achievements of the Greek mind unworthy of their pens. Thiers, while he approves to a great extent of the policy of Cardinal de Richelieu, finds much to censure in the annals of France. Hume and Macaulay delight to present in their most favorable light the brilliant achievements of their country in the arts and sciences. Other historians have recorded the triumphs and misfortunes of American and European States and nations. But where is Frankland's historian? Echo answers—where?

THE LIVELY INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. NEILSON.

Composed entirely from GUMS,

ONE OF THE BEST IN RELIEF AND LIVER MEDICINES AND SOOTHING POTION THAT CAN BE MADE.

It is a powerful restorative, and a great tonic.

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THE TIMES.



GOLDEN ISLAND, N. C.

Saturday October 10 1861.

States without Exceptions.

All who are now indebted to the cities will be damned every month until they pay their customers send me my.

No name will be entered on our books.

We first received the money of our customers.

No bill will be delivered until paid.

Legal bills each on delivery.

Advertisements must be paid in advance six and twelve months.

Payments on part of January and July.

For example if one encloses an amount over \$100 for the day he desire to invest in this way and we will be pleased by our terms in another column.

The Merchants' Charge.

The following is given as the principal part of the cargo which this vessel recently brought from England to Savannah—

- 6,000 Hessian Rifles,
- 20 rifled canons, 84 pounds.
- 60,000 blankets,
- 50,000 pairs of shoes,
- 20,000 soldiers' jackets,
- 1,000,000 rifle cartridges.
- And a large quantity of unfixed ammunition.

This adventure was got up by enterprising merchants in Savannah and Charleston, who sent agents to Europe to make the needed arrangements for its success, and we are gratified to learn that the enterprise has proved very profitable to them as well as beneficial to the public service.

The Fighting Population of the South.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 27th ult., supplies from the United States census of 1860, the number of fighting men in the seceded States between the ages of 18 and 45, which we presume is about correct:

Alabama.....	105,000
Arkansas.....	65,000
Florida.....	13,000
Georgia.....	119,000
Louisiana.....	74,000
Mississippi.....	71,000
North Carolina.....	122,000
Tennessee.....	137,000
Texas.....	84,000
Virginia.....	221,000
South Carolina.....	69,000
Total,.....	1,116,000

YANKEES LANDING IN N. C.—The following dispatch from Newbern was received by Gov. Clark on Sunday:

Reported that three U. S. vessels have been sounding Roanoke Island for two days past, and have landed about sixty men, in attempting to land, the boat swamped and two of the men were drowned.

Our troops are moving down on that point."

The above was in type, says the Raleigh *Advertiser*, we have learned from a gentleman just from Morehead City, that about forty Yankees landed at Cedar Point. Two who were in the expedition were drowned in attempting to land.

PRIEVE TO SAVE HAY BY THE BAILE.—The Hay crop of the Confederate States must not be lost sight of. Let the tall grass of our fields be gathered and packed into bales this fall. Our Government will buy it, and may not be able to get it elsewhere. Hay is almost indispensable to an army, and should be neatly baled.

The Raleigh papers say a large balloon was seen passing over that city on Sunday morning at a moderate speed towards the South. It is described as being well lighted, not very high, with flags, &c., and at least four persons in it. It is also reported that another was seen on Monday morning or Sunday night.

Ingratitude is so deadly a poison, that it destroys the very bosom in which it is harbored.

The Stay Law.

There is good reason since and good honest feeling in the following short editorial from the Charlotte *Whig*: "It ought to be the aim of all legislation to protect equally all interest of the community. Cotton and Turpentine constitute two of the principle interest of North Carolina. The prosperity of these had been totally prostrated, for the time being, by Lincoln's blockade, whilst the wages of labor, expended in the production of all articles entering into the consumption of our army, have been greatly enhanced; and the property of the note holder goes on increasing by the accumulation of interest at the usual rate, without being materially or disproportionately endangered by the day involved in its collection. A purchased on a credit, last year, a plantation and lands, at the price of twenty thousand dollars, and went into the cultivation of Cotton. B invested like amount on a credit by the purchase of a turpentine farm, and went into this business. The first yearly installment of A or B, at the time may be, of both these debts, is now due. Both A & B have profited enough to pay off their respective installments, but the blockade prevents them from selling their stock. Well they are sued, and the same property they bought a year ago is exposed to sale. There are no bidders but the sellers, and the whole property is knocked down to them, at about the amount of the first installment. Now the original owners of the property have not only got back the whole of the property sold to A & B, but they hold their bonds for the other two or three installments which are yet due. It was to prevent this sort of injustice that the stay law was passed by our legislature. Shylock says there was no necessity for passing this law; that public opinion was a sufficient guarantee to prevent men's property from being sacrificed under the hammer. If so then 'nobody is hurt' by the passage of the law, and why does Shylock complain?—Perhaps he would like to test and prove his virtue inwithstanding the temptation of fleecing his neighbor, in the absence of a stay law, and thus exonerate himself the honors of martyrdom in a puerile sense. We have no doubt but that he was, consequently, elected.

At the election prematurely ordered by the Mo. Legislature for a State Convention in February last and held under the almost annihilating influence of the Virginia and Tennessee elections which had preceded it, Governor Price was chosen, without opposition, to represent his district in that body, and by like unanimity was selected to preside over it. His position, as shown by his votes in the Convention in March last, was that all honorable, and peaceful efforts should be used to bring the Gulf States back into the late Union, but that, on the failure of these efforts, the interests, sympathies, and dignity of Missouri demanded that she should join her Southern sisters.

On the 10th of May last the brutal conduct of Lyon and his Hessians at the capture of Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, initiated the war now going on between the State authorities of Missouri and the Confederacy. Governor Price immediately repaired to the capitol of the State, and on the 12th accepted from Governor Jackson the post of commander-in-chief of the Missouri forces. The organization of the Missouri militia not having provided for any rank higher than that of Brigadier, the Legislature passed an act creating one office of Major-General to command the whole militia in time of war, and it was at once conferred upon Gov. Price. With his military career since that period the public is familiar.

We desire to talk to President Davis a little, and although he has not power over all the subjects in hand, our words may reach farther than the Executive, if thought upon and heeded by him.

We say, have no organ newspaper; none that are supposed to speak officially or semi-officially. Make no Editor or proprietor of a printing establishment the special recipient of patronage. Put out the public printing to whoever will do it best and cheapest, be he Jew or Gentile in politics or anything else, so he be a faithful and patriotic citizen. Do what you please to think right, and let the press say what they please, right or wrong, subject only to the law of God.

Well, shall we say anything more?—What we have said will lead to reflection and examination—reflection to the character of men and a recurrence to history, which will sustain the points indicated.

A different course has been pursued by the old government, and no one can perceive that and good to government or people has resulted from it. A press or presses identified with the government, become a part of its corruption, if not, indeed the chief cause of them.

We could illustrate the truth bearing upon this matter, by multitudes of recorded incidents, but at present we only throw out these hints for the consideration of the President, his Cabinet and the people. We do not write to provoke controversy, and make editorials; we will not, as the manner of some is, take seven columns to present a matter that requires only about that number of lines, to draw the attention of any thinking man to a subject of tremendous importance. If the system of partisanship and patronage and political flummery that have marked the years of the past half century, be adopted among us, less than thirty years will suffice to scatter the power and spirit of our glorious constitution to the "four winds of heaven."

CONFEDERATE AND YANKEE PRIZES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 21st September sums up the prizes taken on both sides as follows: Seized by Confederates, 64 vessels valued at \$2,704,400; seized by Federals, 52 vessels valued at \$1,817,200—an excess in our favor of 12 vessels and \$977,200.

Lieut. Nelson of the "Guilford men" Captain Cole, died at Acquia Creek on Thursday 10th. His body was brought to Guilford for interment.

Who is Gen. Price of Missouri?

Gen. Price, the hero of the late battle of Lexington, Mo., enjoys a large share of public attention. We gather from our exchanges the following interesting particulars of his history:

General Price is by birth a Virginian, a native of Prince Edward county—and by occupation a tobacco planter in Chariton county, Mo. He is about fifty years of age, over six feet in height, of large build, strikingly temperate, and exemplary in all the relations of life. His most distinguishing characteristics are sound, cautious judgement, and energy in action. Though neither a trimmer nor an intriguer, he has never been a candidate for any political station without obtaining it. In Mexico, as more recently in Missouri, he never commanded a batl. that he did not win.

In 1846 Sterling Price resigned his seat as a representative from Missouri in the United States Congress to take command of a regiment of volunteers from that State, in the Mexican war. He greatly distinguished himself in the battles of New Mexico and Chihuahua. When, in 1857, Congress determined to increase the regular army, with two new Brigadier Generals, one of those appointments was offered to Jefferson Davis, and on his decision to Jefferson Davis, and on his election as president, he was appointed to the command of a regiment of volunteers from Missouri in the Mexican war. He greatly distinguished himself in the battles of New Mexico and Chihuahua. When, in 1857, Congress determined to increase the regular army, with two new Brigadier Generals, one of those appointments was offered to Jefferson Davis, and on his election as president, he was appointed to the command of a regiment of volunteers from Missouri in the Mexican war. 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WAR NEWS.

The Expedition to Santa Rosa Island.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, of Friday, says:

On Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, some twelve or fifteen hundred of our men, under command of Brigadier General Anderson, crossed the bay in two small steamers with sears attached to them. The men were picked—generally from fourteen to seventeen in number—from the companies of the regiments from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, no full company being taken, except perhaps the Clinch Rifles, from Georgia. The party disembarked from a point opposite Pensacola, near Santa Rosa Island, about five miles from Ft Pickens. The men had to wade, and some of them to swim, to reach the beach. Some of their cartridges, &c., got wet.

Landed on the island, they were divided into two squads, one proceeding directly across to the Southern beach, beyond Billy Wilson's camp, and the other marched down the northern beach, opposite each other. They killed the sentries as they went, some six in number, spiked the guns, set fire to the cabins in which the Zouaves were camped, and shot them as they ran out. All agree that the Zouaves ran ineffectually for Ft Pickens. They rarely looked back or stopped to fire at our boys, but shot as they ran. They had thrown up some sand-banks, but none of their big guns were mounted. Our men took over a goodly quantity of rattail files, with which they securely spiked every gun, except two. They burnt all the houses and stores, except the hospital.

The only formidable resistance was from some U. S. regulars sent out from Ft Pickens to recheck the ground which the cowardly Zouaves had abandoned. The regulars, however, finding our force was larger than they had expected, seemed to have become panic-stricken and retreated until our men were in the act of returning from the island, in obedience to the signal from the Navy-Yard. They then advanced and fired deliberately at our men, huddled up in the boats, and did them more damage than they had received during the fight on the island. It was at this time that Gen. Bragg, that the prisoners recently captured on Santa Rosa Island will be sent to New York on Sunday. Gen. Bragg immediately sent over the paymaster who paid the prisoners in full for the remainder of their term of service.

From Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 15.—A flag of truce was sent over from Ft Pickens yesterday to inform Gen. Bragg that the prisoners recently captured on Santa Rosa Island

will be sent to New York on Sunday. Gen. Bragg immediately sent over the paymaster who paid the prisoners in full for the remainder of their term of service.

The Liverpool Affair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—An intelligent gentleman just arrived by the Fredericksburg train reports that the engagement at Evansport caused no damage whatever to the Confederates. What injury was done to the Federal fleet is unknown. The firing was at long distance and the shot consequently fell short.

Rosecrans Probably in Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.—Parties directly from Western Virginia report that Rosecrans has gone to Kentucky.

Riot in the North.

NEW YORK, via NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.—A serious riot occurred in Hudson City on Saturday night between the Barre Rifles, quartered at the U. S. Arsenal, and 300 citizens, which, it is feared, will lead to serious results. A number of persons were seriously injured, including the Mayor.

RICHMOND, Oct. 15.—Passengers from Manassas this afternoon report quite a stir at Fairfax Courthouse last night in consequence of a withdrawal of our troops towards Centreville and Manassas. The trains were running hourly all night transporting troops and stores to Manassas.

Heavy firing was heard this morning for half an hour in the direction of Fairfax Courthouse before the train started for Richmond.

Events are opening.

DIXON, Oct. 7.—A special despatch from Toronto, C. W., to the Free Press says that Col. Rankin, member of the Canadian Parliament, who was lately authorized by the U. S. Government to raise a regiment of lancers in that Province, was arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the neutrality of our Government in the war between the Northern and Southern sections of the late Union.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—It is reported here on the authority of a gentleman just from Baltimore, that the relations between Lord Lyons and Seward have been ruptured and that Lord Lyons had left Washington.

busted till 8 o'clock. Several shots struck the *Richmond*. The shots from the Yankees were badly aimed, not touching our vessel. The firing being ended the fleet returned to the city with the priz schooner *Joseph H. Tone* loaded with coal, which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber intended for the construction of fortification at the head of the Passes was burned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The prizes captured were the schooner *Joseph H. Tone*, and a launch belonging to the steam frigate *Richmond*, laden with cutlasses.

The vessel sunk was not the *Probable* but the *Vincennes*.

Three vessels of our fleet arrived here last night.

A Demonstration on the South Carolina Coast.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch in the Savannah *Republican* of this morning says that heavy firing was heard yesterday on the coast in the direction of Darien's Inlet. It created some excitement in Charleston.

Darien's Inlet is north of Charleston harbor, and on the east of South Carolina. It is about twenty miles from Charleston, and between Caper's and Long Island. These islands are between Sullivan's and Bull Island.

Another Capture by the Blockaders.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 16.—The *Republican* this morning has a special despatch from Charleston which says that the ship *Thomas Watson*, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, in attempting to run the blockade got ashore on Folly Island and was captured by the blockaders. The crew made their escape.

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PENSACOLA, Oct. 15.—A flag of truce was sent over from Ft Pickens yesterday to inform Gen. Bragg that the prisoners recently captured on Santa Rosa Island

will be sent to New York on Sunday. Gen. Bragg immediately sent over the paymaster who paid the prisoners in full for the remainder of their term of service.

The Liverpool Affair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—An intelligent gentleman just arrived by the Fredericksburg train reports that the engagement at Evansport caused no damage whatever to the Confederates. What injury was done to the Federal fleet is unknown. The firing was at long distance and the shot consequently fell short.

Rosecrans Probably in Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.—Parties directly from Western Virginia report that Rosecrans has gone to Kentucky.

Riot in the North.

NEW YORK, via NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.—A serious riot occurred in Hudson City on Saturday night between the Barre Rifles, quartered at the U. S. Arsenal, and 300 citizens, which, it is feared, will lead to serious results. A number of persons were seriously injured, including the Mayor.

RICHMOND, Oct. 15.—Passengers from Manassas this afternoon report quite a stir at Fairfax Courthouse last night in consequence of a withdrawal of our troops towards Centreville and Manassas. The trains were running hourly all night transporting troops and stores to Manassas.

Heavy firing was heard this morning for half an hour in the direction of Fairfax Courthouse before the train started for Richmond.

Events are opening.

DIXON, Oct. 7.—A special despatch from Toronto, C. W., to the Free Press says that Col. Rankin, member of the Canadian Parliament, who was lately authorized by the U. S. Government to raise a regiment of lancers in that Province, was arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the neutrality of our Government in the war between the Northern and Southern sections of the late Union.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—It is reported here on the authority of a gentleman just from Baltimore, that the relations between Lord Lyons and Seward have been ruptured and that Lord Lyons had left Washington.

busted till 8 o'clock. Several shots struck the *Richmond*. The shots from the Yankees were badly aimed, not touching our vessel. The firing being ended the fleet returned to the city with the priz schooner *Joseph H. Tone* loaded with coal, which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber intended for the construction of fortification at the head of the Passes was burned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The prizes captured were the schooner *Joseph H. Tone*, and a launch belonging to the steam frigate *Richmond*, laden with cutlasses.

The vessel sunk was not the *Probable* but the *Vincennes*.

Three vessels of our fleet arrived here last night.

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A Demonstration on the South Carolina Coast.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch in the Savannah *Republican* of this morning says that heavy firing was heard yesterday on the coast in the direction of Darien's Inlet. It created some excitement in Charleston.

Darien's Inlet is north of Charleston harbor, and on the east of South Carolina. It is about twenty miles from Charleston, and between Caper's and Long Island. These islands are between Sullivan's and Bull Island.

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